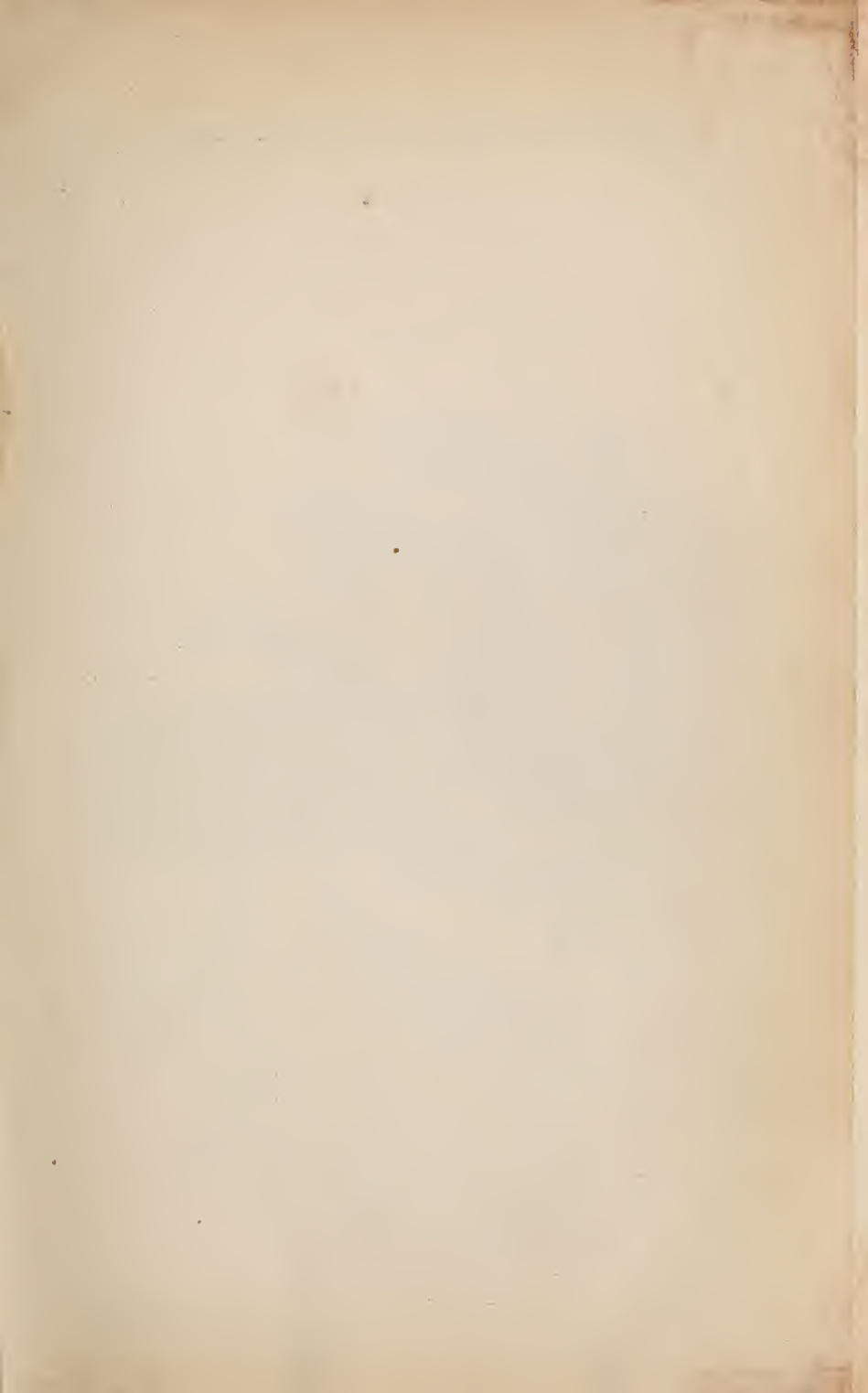


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THE
Missionary Magazine
AND
CHRONICLE.



CHINESE MANDARIN AND LADY.

CHINESE MECHANIC AND HIS WIFE.

Taken, by permission, from the Work entitled "The Chinese Revolution."

THE CHINESE REVOLUTION.

IN our number for September, reference was made to the visit of *H. B. M. S. Hermes* to Nanking, in April last, and also to some particulars obtained from the gentlemen on board, respecting the character of the Insurrection and the proceedings of its leader and supporters. A letter from one of the Officers connected with the expedition has since been published, and as it vividly describes the facts that came under the writer's notice, and is strikingly corroborative of the previous accounts transmitted by the Missionaries, regarding the religious character of the movement, we feel assured that a few passages from the letter will be acceptable to our readers. Its reputed Author, Lieutenant Sprat, after giving a brief account of the incidents of the voyage, proceeds as follows:—

"The fact is, the insurgents let us know immediately that they professed Protestant Christianity—and I believe sincerely, and many of them intelligently so; nor can there be a doubt of their Protestantism, for their expression is characteristic; they always said—as also the imperialists in speaking of them—that they were worshippers of Jesu, in contradistinction to that of worshippers of Tien-chu.

"They circulate tracts, not copied from missionary tracts, but drawn from the Scriptures by themselves, and written in a far superior style of Chinese than that current among, or perhaps possible to, foreigners.

"They are iconoclasts, and destroy every vestige of idol worship.

"They adopt the ten Commandments, translated by themselves, to which they have appended annotations; thus, they state under the seventh commandment, that smoking opium is always associated with the sin mentioned there, and must be discontinued.

"They behead for smoking opium, and bamboo for smoking tobacco.

"They said they had the whole of our Scriptures, but we only saw Genesis. I gave them two New Testaments in Chinese, and a naval and military Bible. This was, of course, in English. On the occasion of my giving the New Testament the first time, there was no one present who could interpret, but the chief opened it, and, after reading two or three passages, showed by his manner that he understood what it was, and valued it; and, on the interpreter returning to my cabin, I told him he was to present it to his Prince. He rose and made several bows,

and otherwise expressed his thanks for the present.

"They are very severe for any infraction of morals, and separate the sexes to prevent improprieties of any kind. They hold an open court, confronting litigants—not so in the old Chinese courts, where they nearly always have recourse to torture. They style the army the 'Holy Army,' and the name of Nanking they have changed into that of the 'Holy City.' They style each other 'brethren,' and they invariably called us 'foreign brethren.'

"I rode with an interpreter about twelve miles, and must have passed twenty thousand people carrying rice, furniture, &c., and the interpreter assured me that he only heard one expression that could offend the nicest ear, whereas one can hardly move as many paces elsewhere without hearing many—indeed, I am told the very children use the grossest expressions, in their ordinary play.

"It was obvious to the commonest observer that they were practically a different race. They had Gutzlaff's edition of Genesis, and the person they spoke most of was a Dr. Lobson. This, we suppose, was either Dr. Hobson, of Canton, or Dr. Lobside, also a medical missionary. The first belongs to the London mission, the other to the Rhenish mission. Perhaps the latter is the more probable, as he was attached to the same society as Gutzlaff, and is said to have itinerated in Kouang-see, where the movement took its rise." (It afterwards turned out that the Rev. Mr. Roberts was the person alluded to.)

"On inquiring, of an imperialist belonging

to the gun-boats above Nanking, the cause of the outbreak, he said that a number of them were in the habit of meeting in Kouang-see for the worship of Jesu, and that the mandarins prohibited them, stating that they allowed no societies for the propagation of depraved doctrine; and, as they persisted in meeting, they had some of them beheaded. The remainder took up arms in their own defence, commencing with two hundred. They now state they have a million adherents. I have no doubt they have several hundred thousand at Nanking, Chin-keang-foo, Yang-chow, and Kwa-chow.

"They had about twenty thousand daily employed while we were there, conveying rice into Nanking, and, assuming that they had one thousand full junks, many of which we know contained about four hundred tons each, they must have one hundred and fifty thousand tons, all which the imperialists have been deprived of, being government tribute.

"They are fanatical, but not to the extent at first supposed, and, I dare say, less so than we think, and with little difficulty, I think, might be made even less so.

"They believe they have a mission from Heaven to kill all the Mantchoos, and they certainly put this in execution as far as they can; and, without attempting to justify this practice, I believe that nothing short of driving the Tartars out of the country can make civilisation progressive in China.

"They have no priests, nor ordained teachers—holding that all believers are qualified for such purposes, yet they have people with ecclesiastical titles.

"Be they fanatical or not now, as they take the Bible for their rule of life and circulate it freely, it will produce its necessary fruits, and eradicate all such errors. That they value the Bible I can have no doubt. One of our men offered to buy one that was given to one of them, but he refused to sell it, neither would he let it out of his hand. . .

"If they succeed—and I fancy they will, and soon—they will deliver three hundred millions from the grossest of immoralities, the

most grovelling of idolatries, and the most grinding of tyrannies. China will be opened to light, life, and civilisation, all which will be thrown with all their influences and importance into the Anglo-Saxon scale.

"If they fail, Protestant Christianity—for whether spoken of by themselves or imperialists, they are always styled 'Worshippers of Jesu,' which is characteristic—will be proscribed, because they are identified by individuals among, if not by all, the imperialists, as connected with Protestant Christianity, but who are now too polite to proclaim it, lest it should originate a sympathy among us. A partial despotism will be re-established for a few years; meanwhile the Jesuits will be active, working through their old ideas and form of idol worship, and may establish a Romanist dynasty—that is a court professing the Roman Catholic religion; and if the influence of these three hundred millions be thrown into the Popish scale, unless God Himself work a miracle for our deliverance, good night to liberty.

"Thousands of the insurgents visited the *Hermes*: and some few—very few—spoke a little broken English, and said they had been at school in Hong-kong. One said there were those among them who could translate the English Scriptures.

"One said, on going down among our men, that he was a Protestant: several said that they were of the same religion as them; others, again, said they were of the 'Ten Commandments' religion,' the same as the schools at Hong-kong; and one said he was of the same religion as 'King Victoria.'

"When I went into the city to see the chiefs, we were guided by a very nice boy of about sixteen, who, it appeared, had run away from his father. He spoke good Mandarin, and gave us tolerable information on some points. The earnestness with which he enjoined the avoidance of certain vices and the adherence to the Ten Commandments was amusing, stating that they knew they would not win the empire unless they kept them, and interlarding this with petitions for a double sword.

MADAGASCAR.

THE friends of the Society having been already informed that the Rev. William Ellis and Mr. James Cameron sailed from Port Louis on the 11th July ult., on their important visit of inspection to Madagascar, we have now the pleasure to publish an extended communication from Mr. Ellis, with some additional particulars furnished by Mr. Cameron, containing the results of their inquiries in relation to the state and prospects of the Island.

In Mr. Ellis's first letter from Port Louis, published in our October Number, reference was made to the strangely-conflicting rumours then current in regard to the actual state of things in Madagascar, and which could not but tend to abate those sanguine hopes of a speedy restoration of the Mission, to which preceding statements had given rise.

The late visit of our Brethren to Tamatave has effected a highly-important object, in enabling them to gather, from reliable sources, a considerable amount of valuable information which could not have been obtained by any other means; and, while it will be seen from their report that the obstacles to the renewal of Missionary effort, are for the present formidable, we shall be in a far more favourable position for meeting these obstacles, now we are in possession of accurate data for our guidance.

It is further deserving of remark, that not only has the measure of sending a deputation to Madagascar been fully justified by the event, but the visit of our Brethren appears, in the good providence of God, to have been so well timed in relation to the state of affairs in the Island, that the same amount of good could not have resulted had it occurred either at an earlier or a later period.

Our friends will rejoice to discover in the subjoined correspondence a pleasing confirmation of all previous statements in relation to the continued steadfastness of the Malagasy Christians under their accumulated trials and persecutions, and their earnest desire to obtain the Holy Scriptures and other Christian books.

In view of the serious political hindrances which still oppose the free course of the Gospel in Madagascar, we would earnestly entreat the prayers of the churches for their speedy removal: on behalf also of our Malagasy Brethren suffering for the truth, that no weapon formed against them may prosper, and especially on behalf of the admirable young Prince, the heir to the throne, that his life may be preserved from the machinations of his implacable foes, and that he may become, at a future day, the nursing-father of the children of God in Madagascar.

That the time for the readmission of Missionaries to the Island is approaching, no reasonable doubt can be entertained; but whether the period of suspense be more or less prolonged, we beg to give to our friends who have so liberally contributed in aid of the Mission, the most distinct assurance that the entire fund raised on its behalf, now somewhat exceeding £9000,

will be held sacred for that one object, in strict accordance with the wishes and intentions of the contributors.

It may be proper to add to the information conveyed by the subjoined correspondence, that Mr. Cameron, since his return from Tamatave, has, at the instance of the Mauritius Merchants, undertaken, as their agent, to proceed again to Tamatave, for the purpose of paying to the Queen's Government the stipulated price for opening the ports to foreign commerce. In the execution of this commission, Mr. C. will have an opportunity of gleanings further intelligence regarding the progress of events in the capital, more especially in their bearing upon Missionary objects.

EXTRACTS OF A LETTER FROM THE REV.
WM. ELLIS TO THE REV. DR. TIDMAN,
DATED MAURITIUS, SEPTEMBER 9TH,
1853.

"MY DEAR BROTHER,

"I wrote to the Directors by the 'Calcutta,' which sailed for England, *via* the Cape, on the 5th inst. As that vessel touched here so soon after our own arrival,* and remained here but a short time, I could do little more than refer, very briefly, to the chief incidents of our voyage to Madagascar and the advantages already secured. . . .

"No small degree of perplexity and difficulty has arisen from the almost utter impossibility of gaining, for some time after our arrival in Mauritius, correct information on many points of great importance, or discovering the truth or falsehood of the strange and conflicting rumours which, to the very day of our departure from the colony, were, in general circulation. As specimens, I just mention that about the time of our arrival, the death of the Queen was confidently reported on the authority of tidings brought by a vessel direct from the Island; about the same time we were also informed, on the evidence of parties said to have come from the Island, that the Prince had been required, and had consented, to renounce his profession of Christianity, as the condition of his receiving the crown. These and similar rumours were in some instances accompanied by such details as induced us to suppose there must be some foundation for them; yet we never found the *slightest reason to doubt the trust-worthiness of the native Christians here*, and after a

very careful investigation of all the letters they had received I believe their veracity unimpeachable; but they were liable to be misled through the defective information of the Christians in the Island, who sent the accounts to them, or the misrepresentations of parties unfriendly to their objects.

"One of the first cautions we received in Tamatave, from a valued Christian brother, - was to be guarded in what we said to parties who might appear anxious to be informed on religious subjects. And although it was some time after our arrival there before we attained anything like a correct, though exceedingly limited, acquaintance with the state of the people, we found that parties there, from whom our Christian friends in Mauritius were in the habit of receiving communications, were very unsafe correspondents; and that others, in whom, in the Colony, confidence had been placed as friends of the Christians, had at Tamatave not only frustrated the efforts of the Christians in Mauritius to serve their brethren in Madagascar, but had been the means of placing the latter in circumstances of increasing peril. I consider the discovery of this as one important advantage secured by our visit.

"At Tamatave, also, we found rumours in very general circulation, though as utterly unfounded as any we had before heard, and causing great mischief and suffering among the people. The whole community had been exceedingly agitated by a report, said to have been put in circulation three or four months previous to our arrival, by a foreign resident of long standing and considerable influence, (a Frenchman,) to the effect that a hostile fleet was coming to

* Namely, the return of Messrs. Ellis and Cameron from Tamatave to Mauritius, which occurred on the 2nd September.—*Ed. Miss. Chron.*

attack them, and take possession of their country. In consequence of this report the government had despatched a large body of troops to the neighbourhood, and such had been the haste with which they had been sent, the fatigue of the service, the want of proper supplies, and the effect of the climate, for it was in the unhealthy season, that numbers of the men, and, it was said, one fourth of the officers, had died. Tamatave seemed to us comparatively empty, and, on inquiring the cause, we were told that the people had been ordered to *Ivondro*, a place about nine miles distant, where great numbers were still employed in erecting a new fort or battery, as an additional defence against the threatened invasion.

"We reached Tamatave on the 18th of July. The port captain, or harbour master, an officer of the twelfth honour, who had been in the embassy sent to England and France, and spoke in English, came on board, accompanied by several inferior officers. After making the usual inquiries as to the ship, crew, officers, passengers, and objects of the voyage, during which a considerable degree of reserve was manifested, they returned. By them we sent our letters to the Queen and the officers, with a note to the governor, requesting him to forward them as early as possible to the capital. The memorial, &c., from the merchants at Mauritius were also delivered to an officer sent to receive them.

"Early the next morning, a *white* flag on the beach intimated that a communication from the government awaited us. Our captain and mate went on shore, and found that permission was given to take off some supplies for the ship. They informed us, on their return, that the officers wished to see us on shore. We landed shortly afterwards, and found two of the chief officers of the place, and numbers of the people, on the beach. Some of them recognized Mr. Cameron, and all of them, when they learned that he had formerly resided at the capital, appeared glad to see him. The officer who had been in England led us to his residence, which was at some distance from the shore. It was a strongly built native house, standing in an extensive enclosure, most of which was under cultivation. We ascended by two

steps, and entered a large room, the walls of which were covered with rofia cloth, and the floor raised, boarded, and partially covered with matting. A table, on which a white cloth was spread and refreshments placed, stood in the centre; and around it were a number of chairs and native seats of matting, in the form of raised hassocks. We had not been here long before the chief judge, the next in authority to the governor, was announced. He was dressed in full official costume, and attended by a number of inferior officers. On entering the room, he frankly offered his hand, apologised for the governor, who he said was, on account of pressing business, unable to see us, but had sent him to bid us welcome. He then sat down, and after a few general remarks on the object of our visit and the state of the country, directed his attendants, and the inferior officers, to leave the room and wait outside. The judge and the chief officers then entered into a very free and grave conversation with us, which lasted several hours. The *rumoured attack of the English* naturally became one of the first subjects of inquiry, and, without pretending to any peculiar knowledge of the intentions of our own government, we felt no hesitation in assuring them that we did not believe there was the slightest foundation for such a report, adducing reasons for our opinion which appeared perfectly satisfactory; especially the friendly feelings towards the Malagasy people, so recently expressed by the governor of Mauritius to ourselves, when he knew that we were about to visit them. They brought forward a variety of other subjects, including also the attack made upon them in 1846, of which they gave us their version, and after alluding to the object of the merchants, in their present application to the Queen, asked, very gravely, what was the real purpose of our visit. This they were frankly told was no other than had been stated in our letter to the Queen—a visit, and only a visit, of friendship and goodwill, and to converse on subjects which we thought would tend to the good of the kingdom. Some of these we specified, and added, that we did not ourselves come with the intention of continuing, but as visitors, to remain in the country till the next suitable season for returning to the coast. They gave

us many particulars about the state of things at the capital, and one of them added that there was now no preaching or praying there. We doubted at the time whether all present concurred in the statement, but the want of schools was generally regretted. At the close of our interview, they all accompanied us to the house of one of the foreign residents, and when we left it the judge walked with us to the public road, and, after again assuring us of our welcome, that arrangements should be made for supplying our ship with provisions, and that we were at liberty to come on shore as often as we pleased, he returned to his own dwelling, directing some of the officers to accompany us to the beach. *Our impression was and still is that the welcome given us was sincere*; that, whatever might be the answer to our application for permission to proceed to the capital, the officers here were glad, after the cessation for so many years of all friendly intercourse, to have an opportunity for full and unreserved communication with those belonging to a nation, whom they declared they knew to be their friends, and in whose statements they might fully confide. The officers gave us many proofs of their good will, and their readiness to show us all the favour which their orders, prohibiting all intercourse with foreigners, would allow. Frequently, and at some little trouble, they sent us off in one of their own conveyances to the ship, when our own boat was not available, although neither native nor foreigner was allowed to visit our ship without special permission.

"We remained at Tamatave twenty-one days, had intercourse with the officers and people there almost daily, learned much from their conversation among themselves, and with many strangers from the capital and elsewhere, and thus became acquainted with the circumstances and opinions of the people in different parts of the country. We had also much intercourse with foreign residents, French and American, who not only readily answered all our inquiries, but made us acquainted with the state of affairs as regarded from *their point of view*. The native Christians, of whom there are some in the neighbourhood, soon found means of communicating with us, and verbally and by writing,

in answer to inquiries which we proposed in writing, we obtained a considerable amount of deeply affecting and most valuable information. This intelligence we obtained from parties to whom the highest sources of intelligence were accessible, and whose veracity is more than guaranteed by their present circumstances. I shall never forget our first interview with the native Christian with whom we had most frequent intercourse. We were seated at breakfast with one of the foreign residents, when, according to appointment, he arrived. After looking earnestly at each of us for a few moments, and almost mechanically giving us his hand, there came over his whole countenance such an expression of emotion as I had never before witnessed in any human being. It was not ecstasy, it was not terror, and yet a seeming blending of both, marked by a measure of intensity but rarely seen. During the whole interview, which was long, there was a strange uneasiness mingled with apparent satisfaction, which it would be difficult to describe. It would be unsuitable now to make any mention of his name or rank, or the present circumstances of some and the tragical end of others most closely connected with him.

"During all our intercourse with the people, nothing surprised me so much as the earnest, importunate, and reiterated applications for the Holy Scriptures and other Christian books, which reached us through all available mediums. One fine-looking young officer, who had come from a distance, on hearing that we were at Tamatave, almost wept, when, in reply to his solicitation for a book, Mr. Cameron told him we had not a single copy left. In answer to an inquiry as to the number of Christians in his neighbourhood, he replied, 'We are few in number, because we have so few books. If we had books, many would read them, and would unite themselves with us.' We have made arrangements which will, as far as practicable, enable us to furnish them with books from this place.

"Fifteen days after our arrival we received at the hands of the chief judge, the official answers to our letters. The answers, though very brief, were courteous and friendly, containing kind inquiries after some of the Missionaries who had formerly resided amongst

them, stating that the Queen and her relations were well; that at present there was much public business of the Queen's to attend to, requiring a considerable time to finish it; and that, in the mean time, we had better return to the other side of the water, lest we should be overtaken with sickness*, by remaining at Tamatave. Our Christian friends regarded the letters as by no means unfriendly, but more favourable than could have been expected; and, a short time before we received them, the officers had made us a present, by the Queen's order and in her name, of a bullock, with poultry of different kinds, and three bags of rice.

"Before leaving Madagascar, I wrote at some length to the chief persons connected with those in whose welfare we are most deeply interested. I assured them of the undiminished affection and sympathy of British Christians, of their readiness to aid in relieving their present sufferings, of their prayers to the Supreme Head of the Church on their behalf, and their willingness, when the Lord in his providence should open the way, to send them Christian teachers, holy and faithful men, who should assist them more fully to comprehend, and more widely to diffuse, that blessed Gospel which they had found so precious, and for which they had suffered so much. I expressed my regret that we had not been favoured with an opportunity for personal communication with them, and my hope that this might yet be afforded; and requested that, if I could in any way further their wishes, they would write to me at Mauritius, and also acquaint me with the circumstances and prospects of the Christians. I also sent, partly from myself and partly in conjunction with Mr. Cameron, who translated my communications, what were deemed suitable presents to some, and relief for the suffering Christians in bonds. All these I begged them to receive as small tokens of the affectionate remembrance in which they were held, by the friends of Christ our Lord, in England and elsewhere. I also pointed out to them the medium through which they might, at any future time after our departure, communicate di-

rectly with their friends in England. One short letter from the capital was received by Mr. Cameron just before we left; but it communicated little more than the fact, that the writer had heard we were at Tamatave, reiterated their great want of the Holy Scriptures, and begged that some might be sent. From other quarters, however, we heard that most important changes would probably soon take place. Short as our stay was among the people, it afforded many indications of the probability of some great change at no distant period. The interests involved are too important, the rank and position of the individuals principally affected too high, and the parties, in reality perhaps, too nearly balanced to allow the existing state of things long to continue, and the people generally, if we may judge from the hypothetical expressions so frequently used by them, expect something of the kind.

"So far as the objects of greatest interest to us are concerned, the people may be regarded as constituting two great parties: viz. those favourable to education, improvement, and Christianity; and those opposed to all innovation, and desiring to maintain things as they are, and uphold the superstitions and ancient customs of the country. What the numerical strength of these parties respectively may be, we have no means of correctly ascertaining; but, in other respects, we are led to believe it is much more nearly equal than might at first appear. Under existing circumstances, it is next to impossible to ascertain the exact number of Christians in the country. There are doubtless many sincere believers in Christ known only as such to Him, and perhaps to some of their nearest earthly friends. There are others who, though they might not shrink from the avowal of their faith and all its consequences, yet have no means of communicating with those who have obtained like precious faith. And there are many more who, though strangers to any decisive spiritual influence from the Gospel, yet fully estimate the collateral benefits it has conferred on the people, and would be glad to see it recognized and extended to all classes. Several among the chief officers, with whom we had frequent intercourse, represented the youth of the country, above the servile classes, as thirst-

* This remark had reference to the well-known insalubrity of the coast during the winter season.—*Ed. Miss. Chron.*

ing after knowledge, expressed their regret that they were growing up without education, and said they earnestly desired to see the schools again in active operation. There are also those, perhaps a numerous class, who though destitute of any love for the Gospel, are too far enlightened not to perceive the folly and the falsehood as well as the mercenary character of their superstitions. These persons, though not suspected of Christianity, occasionally, as we were informed, ridicule the idols and reproach their keepers, though sure to be fined or otherwise punished for their indiscretion. There are also large numbers whom the extortion and oppression of the present government, and the unrequited labour exacted by them, have reduced to such a state of social wretchedness, as to render any change desirable.

"Although, for the reasons already stated, it is not easy to form anything like a correct estimate of the number of Christians, yet we are assured, on testimony fully entitled to confidence, that there are certainly, *in the capital and its immediate vicinity, ONE THOUSAND PERSONS known to each other and mutually recognized as the disciples of Christ.* These meet regularly on the Sabbath and at other times, by night or by day, for the worship of God and the celebration of Christian ordinances. Besides these, there are known to be considerable numbers in other places. *The Christians comprise amongst them some of the most intelligent and reputable men in the community; many of them hold offices of great responsibility, chiefly if not solely, in consequence of their ability, integrity, and known worth.* It is even supposed that the suspected, if not known, Christianity of some of them, is connived at, on account of the value of their services.

"When the lengthened duration of the present persecution is considered, in connection with the extreme severity with which its maledictions have fallen on such numbers; when it is known that **NOT FEWER THAN ONE HUNDRED PERSONS HAVE BEEN PUT TO DEATH**, besides the far greater number that are still suffering exile, bonds, and degradation, that their number should at the present time include so many is a matter of astonishment and gratitude. But that,

under circumstances so adverse, *their number should continue to increase*, which, according to the testimony of many witnesses, is the case, and that men and women, by birth and rank much above the inferior classes, though now in bonds, and wearing rudely fabricated heavy irons on their persons, night and day, as the penalty of their attachment to Christ, should be *among the most active and the most successful in bringing others to the Saviour*, presents a state of things which the Church and the world have but rarely been privileged to witness. It must be ascribed to a higher than any human influence, and is a demonstration that God is with them of a truth.

"*Connected with the Christians are those who now hold the highest offices in the kingdom, and those who may at no distant period exercise the sovereign power.* But opposed to them there is a numerous, active, and influential party, at present possessing great power and all its advantages. These are the patrons and supporters of the idols and their keepers; of the sikidy and the tangena, of slavery and coerced labour, and all else included in what are termed the ancient customs of the country. At the head of this party is one of the most active and able members of the present government. He is a nephew of the Queen's, consequently cousin to the Prince, as well as own brother to Ramonja, another member of the government, who is said to be in great favour with the Queen, and an attached and faithful Christian friend of the Prince. The leader of the anti-Christian party is represented as a shrewd, ambitious, daring man, with considerable business talent and large property. It is said that no efforts are spared, by this chief and his party, to prevent the accession of the Prince to the throne. They are said to represent him to the Queen as totally unacquainted with the business of government, and bewitched by the Christians, and that to place the sovereignty in his hands would be to promote dissatisfaction, and to sacrifice the good of the kingdom. This is probably the Queen's own opinion, for we were more than once told, that the fact of the Christians having, as she deems it, taken advantage of the Prince's inexperience and amiable disposition to draw him over to their party, has,

more than all besides, excited her extreme indignation. Still the Prince is firm, he and his wife are both members of the Church, and true and constant friends to the most afflicted and suffering of the persecuted flock. The father of the Prince's wife, a time-honoured officer, of distinguished reputation and great influence, though not a Christian, is also their tried and steady friend. The Prince is represented as being exceedingly amiable in disposition and honourable in character. One who has seen much of society, was lately some time at the capital, and though he has no sympathy with his religion, expressed his opinion of his moral worth in strong terms; he said he was not like a Malagasy in any features of his character, but most like an English gentleman. He is at all seasons very respectful and attentive to his mother, spending much of his time with her, and the Queen is said to be exceedingly attached to him; and when dissuaded from gratifying the purpose of her heart by making him her successor, the fact that he is her own son, her only child, seems to overrule all objections and supply all deficiencies. How wonderful are the ways of God. Seldom was a purpose more resolutely formed, or more relentlessly carried out, than the determination of the highest authorities to extinguish Christianity in Madagascar. There was 'no sparing of the fire and faggot,' and so long was the persecution continued, and so profuse the shedding of human blood, that many imagined the purpose accomplished. At that time He, who subordinates all things to His own will, called into exercise the maternal instinct in the only heart in which it could effectually operate, to stop the flow of human blood and to cherish and invest with the requisite prestige of authority and power, the only human agency that could effectually shield and foster the despised and defenceless sufferers for Christ. Nature, obedient to its Author, was supreme; the mother's feelings were stronger than the fanaticism of sorcery or the malignant spirit of idolatry, and were thus made subservient to the preservation of that reviled and rejected faith, in which all nations of the earth shall be ultimately blessed. Lo, these are a part of His ways, who is wonderful in counsel and excellent in working.

"Though the just ground to hope for better days afforded by the character of the Prince, and his faithful adherents, furnishes reasonable cause for joy, it is needful to rejoice with trembling. One of the latest letters from the capital confirm, most fully, rumours previously heard, of a formidable conspiracy against the life of the Prince. At the head of this conspiracy is his deadly rival; and a gentleman recently at the capital, and possessing good means of information, said very recently, that if this man were not most vigilantly watched, night and day, no one could guarantee the Prince's life for four-and-twenty hours.

"The Queen, who is now about sixty-four or sixty-six years of age, and is moreover said to have recently become comparatively feeble, and to take but little part in public affairs, does not perhaps feel herself strong enough to seize at once, and to depose the chief of the conspirators; she does not however omit what she doubtless deems effectual precautionary measures. Whenever his adversary is absent from the palace, the Prince is not allowed to leave it; and when the Prince is absent, the Queen commands the personal attendance of his rival; or if emergencies require both to be absent at the same time, special means are used for the Prince's safety. A strong corps of selected men have been enrolled as his body guard, having the same equipment and arms and designated by the same name as those formed by Radama for a similar purpose. These troops are at all times, but especially when he goes out, in considerable force about the Prince's person. He himself no doubt places his confidence in the protection of a more invincible arm, but these precautions show the Queen's sense of her son's danger, and her anxiety on his account.

"A state of things so precarious to the Prince may perhaps have hastened the decision, which, when on the very eve of leaving the country, we heard the Queen had made. An officer, of considerable rank and long service, stated, on the last day that we were on shore at Tamatave, that the Queen had resolved to retire from the government, and was actually making preparations for the coronation of the Prince, who, he added, was not to exercise a co-ordinate authority with

his mother, but to be constituted sole ruler of the country. This may be only an *unfounded rumour*, but it was communicated, in the first instance, without any solicitation from us, and it was repeated afterwards, with several particulars, and the assurance that the intelligence was among the most recent tidings from the capital. We regretted that our departure on the following morning prevented our making inquiries respecting it in other quarters.

"The interests of true religion among the Malagasy, have, at different periods, appeared to be placed in extreme peril, but never seemingly more so than at the present time. Should the Queen be suddenly removed before the Prince is firmly established as her successor, or should his life be sacrificed to the ambition and the enmity of his rival, there would not only be a great destruction of human life, but a revival of the persecutions against the Christians, in all probability more violent and cruel than has yet been witnessed. The rival of the prince was the chief instigator in the last persecution, and he is the only one now who ventures to accuse the Christians to the Queen; all others are deterred by the fear that the Prince may remember it hereafter; but this man still pursues them with unrelenting hatred. Could the friends of Christ at home, those who have contributed so promptly and so liberally towards the renewal of Missionary labours when the door appeared open, but clearly perceive the full importance of the interests involved, and the apparently imminent peril in which the Malagasy churches are now placed, I am persuaded there would forthwith be manifested such a general, earnest, united, and importunate spirit of prayer unto the Most High, as should form the most encouraging ground of hope, not only that the life of the Prince, apparently so precious, would be preserved, but that the Churches would be favoured with rest, increase, and a state of pre-eminent prosperity. The Christian churches at home have, on more than one occasion, shown themselves, in recent times, to be nursing fathers to infant nations, in some of the most critical periods of their history; and perhaps they are yet to exert a still more powerful influence in accelerating the great

preliminary processes now going forward among the nations, which shall issue in the latter-day glory.

"*I feel persuaded, in reviewing all the circumstances connected with our visit, not only that the Society did right in sending the present Mission, but also in sending it at the critical juncture at which it arrived. Earlier or later, it could not, in my own opinion, have secured equal advantages.* And though the chief objects originally contemplated have not been immediately attained, and its duties have assumed a character different from those formerly expected, it has not failed. Much good will, I believe, be the result. The Society have spoken to their suffering and afflicted brethren and sisters in Christ in the language of affection and sympathy, at a time when the voice of consolation and encouragement was most welcome, though almost despaired of. They have also sent the olive branch to the nation, and I believe it has been welcome. We know the state of things among them better than they could otherwise have been known. All parties understand better than before the dispositions cherished towards them. Arrangements have been made, which I trust will prove successful, for supplying them with books, and the means of communication are now better arranged. Should the Lord, in His merciful providence, open the door for the introduction of the Gospel, the churches there will not give us the less cordial welcome, because we did not wait till all difficulties were past, but tried to help them when they were in trouble. And should the most High, in His inscrutable ways, permit the door for a time to remain closed, and even bring heavier trials upon our brethren, they will know what was in our hearts towards them, that afflictions have not removed them beyond the reach of our prayerful sympathies, but rather served to strengthen the ties that bind them to us and to all the true disciples of our common Lord and Saviour. It is the opinion of some friends in the country that more good has been done than might have been accomplished had we gone to the capital, *at the present time*, where our presence would have been not only obnoxious to the heathen, but embarrassing to the Christians, and the means of placing them under greater

restraint. We have, I trust, felt ourselves and our Mission to be in the Lord's hands, and have sought to move only in accordance with His will. The intimations of that will

we still desire to await. In the mean time, believe me, my dear brother,

"Very faithfully yours,

"W. ELLIS."

By way of supplement to the foregoing, we subjoin a few extracts from the journal of Mr. Cameron, written during his visit to Tamatave in July and August. The portion of the journal from which our selections are made, commences with a statement made to Mr. C. by a highly intelligent and interesting Malagasy Christian with whom he had much intercourse.

"Rakotondradama or Rakoto (the Queen's son) is considered a decided Christian. In protecting the Christians, and in ameliorating the sufferings of the persecuted, his efforts are eminently successful—such efforts are made both by himself and Ramonja (his cousin) with great kindness and liberality. His personal property is reduced through his liberality to less than 1000 dollars, and that of Ramonja to less than 3000 dollars. As a person of intellect and good sense, Rakoto surpasses most young persons of about his own age. He employs much of his time in visiting the Christians, both free and in bonds, conversing privately with them, &c., but is somewhat cautious in coming *too often* to the meetings, on account of so many eyes being on him.

"When Prince Rakoto rides out, Rambo-salama (his rival) is always employed by the Queen on some business near her; and when the latter rides out, the former is kept at home. When on any great occasion they both go out together, they sit in one palanquin. When at home, Rakoto is a great deal with the Queen, who is said to be very fond of him; and it is generally understood that he is intended to succeed his mother, and the other knows this.

"The Christians have sometimes worship in the palace yard; on such occasions the Prince makes the band play near the Queen's residence, while the Christians sing hymns and perform other acts of worship close by.

"On suggesting to — (Mr. Cameron's informant) the propriety of the Christians conducting themselves and their meetings, &c., with as little publicity and stir as possible, for the present, so as not to arouse again the wrath of the Queen, he made the follow-

ing remarkable observations:—He allowed the propriety of caution and great prudence, but said, 'We are like people walking on a ridge between two precipices; if we are too warm and energetic in our profession, we fall under the wrath of the Queen; if, on the other hand, we fail to warn the erring, and to advance in the divine life ourselves, then we fall into the snares and temptations of the devil.' I reminded him that the Saviour had ever his eye upon them, and that he would continue to strengthen them as their day should be.

"He showed not the least anxiety for money, but assured me that many were in deep distress. His great anxiety was for books, and that anxiety, in which he said many participated, appeared to me *as great as words could express*. He felt disappointed when he found that we had judged it best for us not to bring many books with us at present; he however was most desirous of getting the few we had before the Queen's answer to our letters should arrive.

"He most earnestly requested a few copies of a small work I lithographed at Antananarivo—Dr. Chalmers' 'Scripture References,' for Teachers, &c. That little book he said was of the greatest use to them in composing their sermons, &c. I had none with me, and had but a very few remaining at the Cape. I promised to write to my friends at the Cape to get a small edition printed there immediately, and sent to Mauritius by the return steamer; I told him I was sure my friends would get it done.

"There was another point he pressed very hard, viz., to try to get the forthcoming edition of the Bible printed with marginal references. In the absence of books and teachers, this would be a very great help to

them ; it should also, he thought, be rather small in size. And finally, he wanted to know whether I had not *one English Bible* with marginal references. I told him I had just one with me—a pocket Bible, which I had had a long time in my family. He pleaded hard for it, said it would be very useful to him, as the figures and most of the names of books were the same as in Malagasy. I told him I should gladly give it, but thought that if we have only one in the ship Rakoto should get it. Rakoto's father (Radama), he said, had a beautiful one, with references and notes, which he had received as a present. Some years ago, it was found lying about unused ; Rakoto asked his mother for it as a plaything ; she gave it to him. So that, as Rakoto was already supplied, our friend still thought that he might get mine ; and he shall have it too, if I can, though we have had it sixteen years, and it cost 24s. 6d.

"August 3. We know that the Queen's answer arrived three days ago ; this morning before nine o'clock it was delivered to us in great form by a number of the officers. . . .

"The letter inclosed a note in English from one of the two brothers who were educated in Manchester, as follows :—

"Antananarivo, 26th July, 1853.

"SIR,

"I perceive by your letter to her Majesty that you and Mr. Ellis are at Tamatave.

"I hope that you are in perfect health.

"How are all our friends ? viz., Messrs. Baker, Freeman, Jones, Griffiths, &c. &c.

"Have you heard anything about Dr. Clunie ?

"Is Mr. William Ellis the Missionary that was at the South Seas ? If so, I have heard him preach at Manchester, at Mr. Roby's chapel.

"—— (the writer's brother) is gone to take the field against the enemy in the south.

"Wishing you health and happiness,

"Yours truly."

"The captain of our vessel also received at the same time the Queen's answer to the memorial of the inhabitants of the Mauritius. And, in the course of a day or two, we received other letters from Antananarivo, some written a few days before our arrival, and

addressed to Mr. Le Brun, and others at Mauritius, and one from Ramonja, the coadjutor of Rakoto in protecting the Christians, addressed to myself, and written a few days after the Queen's letter, translated thus :—

"Antananarivo, 28 Alahamady, 1854.

"To Mr. Cameron.

"Hearing of your arrival at Tamatave, through the blessing of God, I now visit you to ask after your welfare, for I am alive in this dark generation ; and I also praise God for his grace (or goodness) manifested towards me. And I send my salutations to all the brethren in Jesus. And, sir, wishing you the blessing of God, when you send Bibles and Testaments and Catechisms, give them to Mr. —, that I may receive them, and that we may examine them in this dark place, and that God's blessing may rest on you.

"Farewell, says

"DAVIDRA RAMONJA, Prince,

"Your relation in Jesus."

"August 6. — Being busily engaged in taking photographs of some of the officers and others, one of the officers (the third in command) came into the dark room, and told me he would communicate to me some information, which he knew I should like to know. The Queen, he said, was then engaged in making preparations for the accession of Rakoto to the throne. She was collecting looking-glasses and other ornaments for Radama's tomb, for he was to be changed or turned in his grave*.

"August 8.—This evening, an hour before finally leaving Tamatave, I asked the same officer whether I could really depend upon the above information respecting Rakoto. He assured me it was quite true. On asking whether he was to occupy the throne jointly with his mother, he said, 'No, the Queen will retire, and leave the kingdom entirely with him.' I asked whether it might be expected in two or three months ? He could not say that that was likely, but he thought it would be done in less than a year. This officer wished to get a copy of the Proverbs of Solomon. 'I say but little,' said he, 'but I have in my house copies of the books, though they are forbidden, and I pay something monthly too for giving instruction.'"

* A Madagascar ceremony.

THE LATE REV. GEORGE MUNDY.

IN our last Number we announced the death of this revered servant of God, at Calcutta, 23rd August, and we now subjoin a few particulars respecting his Missionary life and labours.

In the month of October, 1819, Mr. Mundy embarked for India, and landed in Calcutta in March, 1820. He was appointed to the London Missionary Society's station at Chinsurah, whither he proceeded immediately on his arrival. Owing to failure of health, Mr. Mundy was obliged to return to England in 1828. In 1837 he returned to the scene of his labours. In 1843 he was again compelled to visit his native land in search of health. In 1849 he once more returned to India, when he was appointed to labour amongst the heathen in Calcutta, and to take the oversight of the church and congregation at Cooly Bazar, which duties he continued to discharge till the very day when the sickness, which was unto death, fell upon him. On Tuesday, the 16th August, he preached with his usual vigour to the heathen; and on Wednesday evening, the 17th, to his people at Cooly Bazar for the last time: so that he laboured for the last in that cause to which he had been devoted, more or less in India, for thirty-three years.

Mr. Mundy early acquired a knowledge of Bengali, in which he was a diligent preacher of the Gospel and teacher of youth. In both these departments of labour, while at Chinsurah, it is evident he took deep delight; nor was he ever weary, amidst all the trials connected with that station, in preaching a crucified Saviour to perishing sinners. For many years he maintained a circle of schools for the benefit of the heathen at Chinsurah and its neighbourhood. In those schools the truths of the Bible were from the first fully taught; and to these schools may be traced, to a great extent, that preparedness of the people for miles round which gave such success to the Government College at Chinsurah at its commencement. Added to his labours as a Missionary, Mr. Mundy presided over the English Church and congregation connected with the London Missionary Society at Chinsurah. His labours in this department were signally successful in the conversion of sinners and in the edification of believers. Amongst the military especially was he made the instrument, under the Divine blessing, of turning many from the error of their ways to serve the living and true God. Since his last return to India, he was privileged to see the congregation at Cooly Bazar materially improve, and also to him was granted the happiness of forming the first Christian Church at that station. To the heathen, so far as his bodily infirmities would allow him, he preached, as we have previously stated, to the end of life; and in both departments never did his ministrations appear more calculated to be the means of good to his hearers, than during the last few months.

Nor was Mr. Mundy unemployed with his pen. In Bengali he published "Evidences of Christianity," "An Exposition of the Gospel of Mark," "Letters on the Evidences of Christianity," "A Catechism on the Christian Religion," "A Tract on Providence," "Christianity and Hinduism Contrasted," and other smaller works.

As a man, Mr. Mundy possessed many excellent qualities; and as a Christian, those excellencies were sanctified and laid under tribute to the highest and most hallowed purposes.

As a Missionary, he was observable for his untiring compassion for the

heathen, and for his constant and unwearied labours for their spiritual welfare, though often under circumstances of discouragement.

The close of Mr. Mundy's career was, like his Christian life, peaceful and full of hope. When the fever first came upon him he appeared to have an impression that he should not recover, and as the disease progressed this feeling increased; but he was not disturbed by it. He knew in whom he had believed, and was confident, that if the earthly house of his tabernacle was dissolved, he had a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens. In his conversations with the friends who attended him in his sickness, he often expressed his hope and happiness in Christ. On Sabbath evening, speaking with him about his religious state, he said, "It is all right; I am quite happy. It is a good thing to have Christ as our portion. Nothing but the atonement will do for a dying sinner; but that is sufficient."

In conversations with friends, and so long as memory did its office and the faculty of speech was left, his mind rested firmly on Christ, and he expressed his entire confidence and hope in him. During the last few hours that he could articulate he often spoke in Bengali, the language in which he had for so many years been in the habit of speaking and preaching. After lingering on without much suffering, for six days, he breathed out his soul into the hands of his Saviour almost without a struggle or a groan.—Abridged from the *Calcutta Christian Advocate*.

NEW YEAR'S SACRAMENTAL OFFERING TO THE NECESSITOUS
WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF DECEASED MISSIONARIES, AND AGED
MISSIONARIES INCAPACITATED FOR LABOUR.

ADDRESS OF THE DIRECTORS TO THE PASTORS, OFFICERS, AND MEMBERS OF
CHRISTIAN CHURCHES IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOCIETY.

DEAR CHRISTIAN FRIENDS,

WE have been accustomed in former years, with the return of the present season, to appeal to your sympathy and love on behalf of the widows and fatherless children of our departed Missionaries, and of those who, though still spared, are incapacitated for further labour by age and infirmity.

From the fund received by your sacramental offerings, chiefly on the first Sabbath of the present year, effectual relief has been afforded to TWENTY-FOUR widows, EIGHTY children, and SEVEN superannuated Missionaries.

We have received the most gratifying assurances that these free-will offerings have afforded peculiar gratification to the contributors, while they have been received by the objects of their generous regard with feelings of gratitude and affection.

In renewing this appeal, we are anxious to avoid any interference with the Christian duty which you owe to your dependent members, who have the first claim on the sympathy of their brethren. We ask only, as in former years, that those Christian communicants who are willing, may have the opportunity of making some addition to their usual contribution

on the first Sabbath of the year 1854, and that the amount thus contributed over and above the average of the ordinary sacramental collection may be appropriated for the relief of the widows and fatherless children of those faithful Missionaries who have been removed from the field of labour, and of those venerable servants of Christ whose strength has been worn out in their Heavenly Master's service.

We especially entreat the kind and considerate attention of the pastors and officers of our churches to this appeal, and most earnestly hope that they will present it, accompanied by the force of their recommendation, to their Christian Brethren.

We are, on behalf of the Directors,

Christian Friends,

Yours very faithfully,

ARTHUR TIDMAN, }
EBENEZER PROUT, } *Secretaries.*

P.S. It is respectfully requested that the amount specially contributed in reply to this appeal be *transmitted to the Rev. Ebenezer Prout.*

MISSIONARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

From 14th October to 12th November, 1853, inclusive.

£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
George William Godson, Esq., of Elyplace, Holborn, & James Price, Esq., of Brixton-hill, 40 0 0	Missionary Boxes.	Sunday-school, for College at Karotong, 3 11 6	CORNWALL.
The Earl of Waldegrave, 2 0 0	Miss Bailey 0 12 1	St. Thomas's-square, Hackney, on acct., 10 5 8	Auxiliary Society, per W. Baynard, Esq., on acct. 150 0 0
J. E., per the Record 2 0 0	Miss Copsey 0 5 2	Stepney Ladies' Branch, on acct. 10 0 0	Falmouth, Friends, per Rev. T. Wildbore, towards fitting up the School-house at Mr. Hillyer's Station, Jamaica 5 0 0
Mr. J. Doyley 0 10 6	Miss Evans 0 9 7	Tottenham - court-road, Mrs. A. C. Blagrove, for the Theological Seminary, Hong-Kong 25 0 0	St. Ives, per Rev. E. S. Hart, for China 1 0 0
<i>For the Chinese Mission.</i>	Miss Ferris 0 7 5	BERKSHIRE.	
J. Hassall, Esq., 10 0 0	Master Field 0 2 0	Wallingford, E. Wells, Esq., 5 0 0	CUMBERLAND.
The Earl of Shaftesbury 10 0 0	Miss Gafford 0 2 0	CAMBRIDGESHIRE.	Auxiliary Society, per W. Wilson, Esq.
Anonymous, for Female Education in India, 20 0 0	The Misses Grove, Young Ladies at... 0 11 0	Duxford District, per Mr. J. Patterson.	<i>Alston.</i>
Mrs. G. C. Glyn, for Mrs. Bradbury's School, Berham-pore 3 0 0	Miss Hawes 0 5 0	Duxford.	Rev. John Harper. Collected by Ladies. 5 0 0
<i>For the Madras Institution.</i>	Master R. J. Jones. 0 2 0	After Sermons 5 8 9	Sunday Scholars and Teachers 5 0 6
Sir C. E. Eardley, Bart. 50 0 0	Miss Smith 0 3 7	Mr. Patterson (A.) Collected by Mrs. Moreland and Miss Burgess 2 0 0	Collection after Sermons 3 2 7
Lady Eardley 10 0 0	Sarah Sayer 0 0 8	Annual Meeting 6 5 0	Ditto at Public Meeting 8 17 7
W. A. Hankey, Esq. 50 0 0	The Misses Steele, Young Ladies at... 0 12 2	Missionary Boxes 0 8 0	Less Expenses... 22 0 8
H. Reed, Esq., 5 0 0	Anonymous 0 4 3	Little Shelford 5 8 1	21 16 4
AUXILIARIES.	Collection after Mr. Gogery's Meeting 4 10 1	Rev. W. Burgess (A.) 1 0 0	
<i>Hanover Chapel, Peckham.</i>	Less Expenses... 16 6 4	Sawston.	<i>Aspatria.</i>
Juvenile Association.	16l. 3s. 10d.	Missionary Boxes ... 1 0 2	Rev. James Black. Collections 9 10 0
Rev. R. W. Betts, President.	<i>Holloway Chapel Sunday-schools for Native Children, Mary Holloway & George Albany, at Cuddapah 6 0 0</i>	Sunday-school Subscriptions 3 8 2	Blennerhasset Sabbath-school 0 6 1
Miss Kenworthy, Treasurer.	<i>Holywell Mount, on account 15 5 4</i>	Public Meeting 6 12 0	9 16 1
Miss Jones, Secretary.	S. Marshall, Esq., for China 5 0 0	Rev. John Smith. Collection 5 17 9	Less Expenses... 0 3 0
Collected by—	<i>Jubilee-street, Mile-end, Wesleyan Reformers' Sunday-school 1 2 0</i>		9 13 1
The Misses Footner and H. Court 0 17 6	<i>Maberly Chapel Auxiliary, on acct. 10 0 0</i>		
Miss Cooke 1 10 3	Balance of Proceeds of Box of Work sold at Shanghai. 12 10 0		
Miss S. Wells 1 2 11	22l. 10s.		
Miss E. Galliard 0 13 7	<i>Marlborough Chapel Auxiliary, on acct. 17 0 0</i>		
The Misses E. & A. Mayhew 1 3 10			
The Misses M. & A. Mayhew 1 6 6			
Misses Merrill 1 1 11			

£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
<i>Carlisle.</i>		Miss Gaythorp.....		Mary Kniveton		<i>Sidmouth.</i>	
Congregational Chapel, Low-		Miss M'Gowan		Elizabeth Housely.....		Collection, less Exps. 1 18 1	
ther-street.		47 2 3		Ruth Marsh		For Newyor School.....	
Rev. Thos. Hind.		Less Expenses... 0 11 6		Sunday-school Box		27. 18s. 1d.	
Joseph Ferguson,		46 10 9		Collected by Mrs. Brown.		<i>Witheridge.</i>	
Esq., M. P. (A.) 5 0 0		<i>Wigton.</i>		Mr. George Wright		Collection	
P. Dixon & Sons		Rev. Geo. Young.		Mr. John Seeds		Mr. J. Lake	
J. Naisson, Esq.		Collection		Mrs. Adams		34. 12s.	
Mr. Norman		3 8 0		Mrs. Hodgkinson			
Collections after Ser-		162 9 1		Mrs. Brown			
mons and Public		<i>DERBYSHIRE.</i>		Collected by Miss Gamble.		<i>DORSETSHIRE.</i>	
Meeting		Auxiliary Society, per		Mr. William Frost.....		<i>Blandford.</i>	
Ditto at Missionary		Mr. T. Harrison.		Mr. William Marsh		Collection	
Prayer Meetings .		<i>Belper.</i>		Mr. George Seeds		Ditto Sunday-school	
1 0 0		Collections		Public Collections		Missionary Box.	
Missionary Boxes.		Collected by—		Less Expenses... 0 12 3		Master J. Keynes.....	
Miss M. B. Hind ...		Master J. Brown ...		8 16 4		107. 5s. 11d.	
Miss Breighton		Master P. Harrison ...		Total ... 45 4 6		<i>Corfe Castle.</i>	
Miss J. A. Norman ...		Missionary Box		<i>DEVONSHIRE.</i>		For the purchase of	
Miss M. A. Hamilton ..		Mrs. Travis		<i>Beerston.</i>		Chinese Testa-	
Miss M. Black		Children's Collection ..		Collection		ments, per Rev. G.	
Misses and Master		Exps. 25s.; 127. 7s. 2d.		Boxes.		Hubbard	
Blaylock		<i>Green Bank.</i>		Mrs. Whillans		<i>ESSEX.</i>	
Master G. Blaylock ..		Collection		Miss Spry		Auxiliary Society, per T.	
Master J. Creighton ..		Missionary Box		Miss Row		Daniell, Esq.	
Master Gordon		Exps. 10s.; 27. 11s. 1d.		Miss Burrowman		<i>Stebbing per Rev. C.</i>	
A Friend		Tideswell		Mr. Bennett		Duff	
Less Expenses... 0 10 6		Little Eaton		Sunday-school		Colchester, Lion	
29 2 10		<i>Fritchley.</i>		For the Madagascar Mission.		Walk, per F.	
<i>Penrith.</i>		Collections		Mrs. Whillans		Bridge, 617. 3s. 7d.	
Rev. W. Brewis.		Mr. Fletcher		Miss R. Jackson		<i>GLOUCESTERSHIRE.</i>	
Collections after Ser-		Mr. Fletcher, jun.		Miss T. Maynard		<i>Cheltenham, A</i>	
mons and Public		Mr. Bowmer		Mr. Langman		Friend, for Har-	
Meeting		Mr. J. Leam		Mr. Curtis		penden Chapel,	
Sabbath Scholars		Mr. J. Leam		Mrs. Luxmore		Craddock, South	
Temple Sowerby Col-		Mr. Bowns		Miss Ough		Africa	
lection		Mr. Else		Miss Courtis		10 0 0	
Kirkby-thore		Mr. Lynam		Mrs. Langman		A Friend, for the	
Proceeds of the Juve-		Mrs. Bowns		Mrs. Davy		Madras Institu-	
nile Missionary		37. 19s.		Mr. W. Repath		tion	
Basket		<i>Repton and Barrow.</i>		Mrs. Withycombe		40 0 0	
Subscriptions & Donations.		Public Meeting at		Miss Brazg		<i>Mitcheldean, Col-</i>	
Mr. Akitt		Barrow		Miss Toll		lected by Mrs.	
Mr. Bell		The Misses Cooks'		Misses Proctors		Lander for the	
Mr. John Graham ..		Box		87. 10s. 4d.		purchase of Chi-	
Miss Holmes		Mrs. Bancroft's do.		A Friend from <i>De-</i>		nese Testaments	
Ditto, for China		Collected by E. Bates		vonsshire, per Mr.		1 0 0	
Mr. Jollie		Mr. Sale		J. Hooker, Bide-		<i>HAMPSHIRE.</i>	
Sir G. O. Musgrave,		Mr. and Miss Bates		ford		<i>Fareham.</i>	
Bart., (Edenhall) ..		(A.)		<i>Buckfastleigh, Col-</i>		Rev. J. Varty.	
Wm. Parker, Esq.,		(A.)		lection		Missionary Boxes.	
(Skirwith Abbey) ..		Mr. Lowe		1 14 0		Miss E. Coles	
Mr. J. P. Spedding ..		Public Meeting at		<i>Chulmleigh.</i>		Mrs. Darby	
Admiral Wauchope		Repton		Collection		Mrs. Grace	
(Dacre Lodge)		Collected by M.		Missionary Boxes.		Miss Newton	
Missionary Boxes.		Wright		Miss E. Norington ..		Miss Scott	
Mr. Akitt		Fanny Jones's Box ..		Miss S. Ford		Mr. Tutte	
Tamar Valley		Exps. 6s. 6d.; 107. 10s.		Miss E. Cockram		Mrs. Varty	
Master Wm. Brewis		<i>Matlock Green.</i>		Miss H. Tuke		34. 6s. 11d.	
Miss Dodd, (Temple		Rev. N. Rowton		Mr. Parker's Class,		<i>Finch Dean (corrected acknow-</i>	
Sowerby)		Mr. Seddon		Sabbath-school		ledgment), Mr. &	
Mrs. Robert Nichol-		Mrs. Urquhart		A Devotional Friend		Mrs. Canning's	
son		Miss Goodwin		to Missions		first annual pay-	
Miss Rattray		Mr. and Mrs. T.		51. 1s.		ment for the sup-	
Misses Jane Ann &		Stevens		<i>Lapford.</i>		port of an Orphan	
Margaret Robin-		Mrs. Stevens		Chapel Boxes		Girl in Mrs. Por-	
son		Mrs. Blackwell		Donations.		ter's School, Mad-	
Master William and		Mrs. Alsop		W. Croote, Esq.		dras, to be called	
Frank Robinson		Other Subscriptions		W. Croote, jun., Esq. .		Elizabeth Lydia	
Charlotte Robinson		and Collections		Mr. P. Kelland		Cannings	
Master Thomas Jas.		51. 5s.		Small sums		3 0 0	
Scott		<i>Wirksworth.</i>		Missionary Boxes.		<i>Portsea, King Street.</i>	
Miss Annie Scott ..		Subscriptions.		Mrs. Corke		Per G. Rylands, Esq. 100 6 5	
Less Expenses... 47 5 4		Miss Wright		Mrs. R. Challice		<i>Zion Chapel, Landport.</i>	
1 5 0		Mrs. Joseph Wheat-		George & Ann Chal-		Collection	
40 0 4		croft		lice		Rev. J. Haslett	
<i>Whitehaven.</i>		Mr. Macbeth		Miss May		27. 15s.	
Providence Chapel.		Mrs. Nuttall		Mr. J. Kelland		<i>ISLE OF WIGHT.</i>	
Collections after Ser-		Missionary Boxes.		Morechard Congrega-		<i>Afton House, Freshwater.</i>	
mons, Morning		Mrs. W. Tomlinson ..		tione		Mrs. Cotton (A.)	
Ditto, Evening		Mr. Wild		Mrs. Greenslade		1 0 0	
Ditto at Public Meet-		Miss Bridson		Collection			
ing		Hannah Spencer ..		2 2 11			
Do. in Sabbath-school		Nathaniel Wheat-		Exps. 4s. 10d.; 87.			
John Kitchen's Mis-		croft					
sionary Box		James S. Brown					
0 1 10		German Wheatcroft					
Collected by—		Charles Seeds					
Mrs. Beck		0 1 0					
0 15 3							
Miss Forster							
3 0 0							

KENT.		£ s. d.	Lancaster.		£ s. d.	Collected by—		£ s. d.	Long Sutton		£ s. d.
Chatham.			Per E. Dawson, Esq.			Miss Briggs		5 1 6	Louth.		
New Bethesda Sabbath			Annual Subscribers.			Miss Sarah Long-			Auxiliary.		
School, Brook.			E. Dawson, Esq.		2 0 0	worth		0 6 4	Treasurer, Mr. E. Sutton.		
Mr. Fordham, Su-			Mrs. Dawson		1 0 0	Mr. Murray		0 3 0	Secretary, Rev. J. T. Barker.		
perintendent, for			Miss Eskridge		1 0 0	Rev. E. Jukes		0 5 7	Collected by—		
the Native Girl at			Mrs. Ford		1 0 0	Ruth Sharples		0 10 0	Mrs. Marshall and		12 19 8
Nagereol, called		2 10 0	Mrs. Hall		0 10 0	Ruth Eccles		2 10 0	Mrs. Barker and		
Naomi			Mr. Jackson		1 1 0	Esther Robinson ..		0 5 3	Miss J. Gray		3 0 4
Teachers and Chil-			D. Dawson, Esq. for			Further Gate Sun-			Mrs. Pettinger and		
dren for the Native			Native Teacher,			day School		1 2 11	Mrs. Colbridge		4 13 2
Girl at Nagereol,		2 10 0	Robert Bousfield		10 0 0			47 15 8	Miss Gray and Miss		
called Mary		51.	Collections by Rev.						Chapman		2 14 6
Margate.			J. Sugden		23 4 6	Burnley.			Missionary Boxes.		
Zion Chapel.			Ladies Association		14 5 11	Bethesda Chapel.			Miss Gray		4 7 1
Rev. C. Bird		0 10 6	Juvenile ditto		3 15 8	Annual Subscrip-		15 0 0	Miss Forman		1 10 0
Mr. Soper		0 10 6	Boxes		0 12 10	tions		1 10 0	Mrs. Gelsthorp		0 13 0
Mr. Beckett		0 10 6	For Madagascar ..		0 15 4	Miss Roberts		36 2 1	Miss Fell		0 0 0
At Monthly Prayer			Collections.			Collections after			Mrs. Colbridge		0 7 6
Meetings		6 17 4	Forton		3 0 6	Sermon and Pub-			Collected.		
Sunday School		2 0 0	Caton		1 13 11	lic Meeting			After Sermons by		
Missionary Boxes ..		10 4 5	Garstang		9 5 11	Sabbath School for			Rev. W. Kirkus ..		14 5 0
Collection after Ser-			Galgate		0 14 0	Native Teacher,			At Public Meeting...		25 13 0
mon		5 3 4	Less Expenses...		73 19 7	D. D. Evans		10 0 0	Proceeds of Break-		8 10 6
		25 16 7			1 11 7	For Native Girl at			Communion Service		4 4 9
					72 8 0	Benares, Eleanor		2 10 0	Juvenile Association		12 16 0
Cecil Street Chapel.			Mid Lancashire Auxiliary			Jane Massey			Less Expenses...		96 12 7
Sundry Collections		1 9 8	Society.			Less Expenses...		63 2 1			2 13 11
and Donations		4 1 5	Per Thomas Eccles, Esq.					63 6 1	Stamford.		
Missionary Boxes ..		1 3 0	Blackburn.			Darwen.			Star Lane Chapel.		
Sunday School Sub-			Chapel Street Chapel.			Belgrave Square Meeting			Contributions, per		
scriptions		2 17 0	Collections		50 4 2	House.			Miss Fysh		25 0 0
Quarterly Subscrip-			Miss Stroyan's Class		1 0 0	Per Rev. E. B. John-		100 4 0	St. Paul Street Chapel.		
tions		5 8 6	for Madagascar ..		0 17 3	son			Per Mr. W. Luke.		
Collection after Ser-			Sabbath School Classes of		0 9 7	Duckworth Street Chapel.			Sabbath Collection ..		2 0 4
mon		5 18 0	Miss Stroyan		0 17 3	Rev. R. P. Clarke...		25 12 1	Sabbath School ditto		0 16 6
Ditto, after Annual			Miss Hannah		0 9 7				Collected by Misses		
Meeting		20 17 2	Miss Murray		0 17 0	Great Harwood.			Seaton and Terry		6 15 0
Less Expenses...		0 13 10	Miss Hoole		1 6 0	Rev. Mr. Moore		2 11 6	Subscriptions of		
		20 3 4	Miss S. Hoole		0 0 0	Marsden.			workmen at the		
Together		45 19 11	Miss Anne Stroyan		0 6 6	Rev. W. Fordyce.			Foundry, collect-		2 10 3
Ramsgate, per Mr.			Miss Luke		0 4 2	In Sunday School for			ed by Miss Ashby		
T. T. Sadler, on			Miss D. Brindle		0 10 8	Two Native Girls.			Friend		0 3 0
Account		40 0 0	Miss S. Parkinson ..		0 10 7	Mary Walton, M.		5 15 5	Missionary Boxes.		
Rochester, Dr. Mac-			Miss Richardson ..		0 15 0	E. Massey			Mr. J. Smith's (to-		
dairmid		1 0 0	Miss Hyde		0 9 1	Missionary Prayer			ward the support		
LANCASHIRE.			Miss Leigh		0 6 6	Meeting		1 13 6	of Mr. Muirhead's		
East Auxiliary So-			Miss Whitaker		0 19 0	Public Meeting		2 14 2	School, (Shanghae)		1 6 0
ciety, per S.			Miss Derbyshire ..		0 3 8	Less Expenses...		0 5 6	Master B. Green ..		0 11 0
Fletcher, Esq., on			Miss Asliburne		0 8 0			9 17 7	Mr. Luke's Children		0 3 7
Account		186 13 2	Miss Whaley		0 3 6	Mill Hill.			Less Expenses...		14 5 8
Legacy of the late			The Young Men		1 9 0	Collections		13 7 0			14 2 11
Elizabeth Campbell		25 8 6	Mr. Scott		0 8 0	Collected by Miss M.		17 4 0	MONMOUTHSHIRE.		
212. 18. 8d.			Mr. G. Briggs		0 17 0	A. Eccles		30 11 0	Hanover.		
Bury.			Mr. Lawson		0 14 8				Rev. R. Thomas.		
Bethel Chapel, Henry Street.			Mr. W. Smith		0 12 0	Park Road.			Per Mr. Thomas James,		
Rev. W. R. Thorburn M.A.			Mr. Baron		0 3 6	Rev. Dav. Williams		12 0 0	Geohy House.		
Rev. W. R. Thorburn			Mr. Jardine		0 10 0	Deduct Expenses		22 3 11	Missionary Boxes.		
and Family		2 0 0	Mr. Clark		0 5 10	per J. Hamer, Esq.,		394 14 1	Miss Thomas		0 10 0
Collectors.			Mr. H. Ingham		0 1 0	Jas. Ratcliffe, less		22 3 11	Miss A. Thomas ..		0 1 0
Mrs. Trimble		0 19 0	Master W. Sefton's		6 4 6	duty		90 0 0	Miss S. A. Harris		0 8 4
Mrs. Rogerson		1 2 6	Box			LINCOLNSHIRE.			Miss James, Geohy		1 0 0
Mrs. Shaw		1 4 0	Nova Scotia School.			Alford.			House		1 0 0
Miss Grundy		1 8 5	Per Rev. A. Fraser.			Collections and Sub-		10 15 1	Miss M. A. Powell ..		0 1 0
Miss Grundy's Sun-			Classes of—			scriptions		0 11 6	Miss A. Jones		0 1 6
day School Class...		0 7 4	Mrs. Warburton		1 0 0 0	Less Expenses...		10 3 7	Miss M. William ..		0 1 0
Miss Gilmore		0 14 6	Miss M. Pickering ..		0 10 0				Miss E. Pruet		0 0 11
Boxes.			Miss A. Garner		0 8 4	Welton.			Miss O. Prince		0 4 2
Mr. J. Pilling, Sen.		0 15 0	Miss A. Anderton ..		0 4 0	Collections & Boxes		3 13 10	Maria Harris		0 0 9
Mr. J. Pilling, Jun.		0 5 0	Miss E. Leaver		0 10 0	Less Expenses...		0 3 0	Matilda Harris		0 0 9
Mr. S. Stott		0 12 10	Miss E. Haworth ..		1 11 0				Benjamin James ..		0 8 0
Miss Gilmore		0 9 4	Miss E. Wamsley ..		0 4 5				Margaret Jeremiah		0 3 2
Mr. James Holt and			Mr. Thos. Walsley ..		1 5 3				Miss E. James		0 6 1
Sunday School			Mr. J. Gibson		1 0 8				Miss L. Proger		0 1 7
Class		0 10 0	Mr. J. Marsden		0 9 4				Miss M. Edmunds...		0 1 7
Balance		1 4 8	Mr. W. Sourbutt ..		0 5 7				Miss E. Prince		0 2 0
Collection at Public			Mr. J. Heap		0 1 0				Margaret Hoskins...		0 1 0
Meeting		5 16 2	Mr. J. Abbott		0 16 6				Collection		4 6 5
Less Expenses...		17 9 3			3 8 7				Including 17. 13s. 4d. for		
		2 17 6	James Street Chapel.						Chinese New Testaments.		
		14 11 9	Collections		33 14 4						
West Auxiliary So-			Sunday School Mis-								
ciety, per S. Job,			sionary Boxes		3 16 9						
Esq.		400 0 0									

£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
<i>Newport.</i>		NORTHUMBERLAND.		Charles Tomlinson		WOLVERHAMPTON.	
Dock-street Sunday-school		<i>Newcastle.</i>		produce of work.....		Queen Street Chapel.	
..... 1 4 0		Auxiliary Society, per		Sarah Ann Houlgate		Annual Subscribers.	
NORFOLK.		D. H. Goddard, Esq.		Mrs. Spare.....		William Barrow.....	
<i>Wymondham.</i>		Collections at St.		Miss Heape.....		Isaac Barrow.....	
A Friend, by Rev. J.		James's Chapel.....		Mrs. Scott.....		Thomas W. Shaw.....	
Anderson.....		Blackett-street do.		Miss Pearson.....		James Barrow.....	
Collection.....		West Clayton-st. do.		Miss Fairbrother's		Edward Gibbs.....	
4l. 12s. 7d.		Public Meeting.....		A Friend.....		Thomas Edwards.....	
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.		Juvenile ditto.....		Another Friend.....		Samuel Mander.....	
<i>Ashley.</i>		John Fenwick, Esq.		A Boy's Box.....		Samuel Dickinson.....	
Collection.....		(A.).....		A Nameless Friend.....		Rev. W. Smith.....	
Missionary Boxes, &c.		Less Expenses.....		A Box.....		Thomas Bant.....	
Mrs. Coleman.....		41l. 19s. 11d.		Mr. Ellis.....		William Weale.....	
Mr. E. Stafford.....		SOMERSETSHIRE.		Rev. W. Salt.....		C. F. Pardoe.....	
Mr. Ward.....		<i>Bath.</i>		Mrs. Salt.....		William Bladen.....	
Mrs. Smith.....		Auxiliary So-		Public Collection &c.		John Hill.....	
Mrs. Payne.....		ciety, per W. T.		Less Expenses.....		William Hunt.....	
Mrs. Smeecon.....		Blair, Esq.....		11l. 17s. 8d.		Samuel Lloyd.....	
Mrs. Tooke.....		<i>Bristol.</i>		Smethwick.		Mrs. Wiley.....	
Mr. W. Stafford.....		Auxiliary So-		Public Meeting.....		Mrs. Bullock.....	
Mr. John Stafford.....		ciety, per R. Ash,		Collected by—		Missionary Boxes.	
Sabbath-school.....		Esq.....		Miss Meredith.....		Ellen Whele.....	
6l. 11s.		Tasnton, North-st.,		Miss Reeves.....		Mrs. Newry.....	
Creaton, on account		on account.....		Miss Wright.....		Mrs. Wiley.....	
<i>Long Buckby.</i>		W. R., for China.....		Miss Turley.....		Miss E. Payne.....	
Mr. W. Askev.....		STAFFORDSHIRE.		Miss Simpson.....		Mr. Fanny Royle.....	
Mr. Marriott.....		South Auxiliary Society.		Master E. Vernon.....		Mr. Gough.....	
Mr. J. Clarke.....		Rev. J. Hammond, Secretary.		Less Expenses.....		Henry Evans.....	
Miss Clarke.....		<i>Armitage.</i>		21 3 1		S. F. Pardoe.....	
Mrs. Raine.....		Collection, less Ex-		Acknowledged in May		Mr. Perkins.....	
Rev. Francis Evans.....		penses, 5s. 6d.		10 10 0		Quarterly Collectors.	
Mrs. Robinson.....		1 13 0		0 15 1		William Gibbs.....	
Mr. G. Griffiths.....		<i>Great Bridge.</i>		West Bromwich.		Miss E. Dickinson.....	
Collected by Misses		Rev. J. G. Short.		Ebenezer Chapel.		Miss Cooper.....	
Denny & Mabbot		Collection.....		Collected after Ser-		Mrs. Craddock.....	
Collection after Ser-		5 0 0		mon.....		Juvenile Collectors.	
mon.....		<i>Handsworth.</i>		Mrs. W. Whitehouse		E. Clarke.....	
13l. 1s. 5d.		Union Chapel.		for Native Teach-		E. Clare.....	
<i>Northampton.</i>		The Family of the		er named William		M. A. Pardoe.....	
King-street Chapel.		late Mr. Robert		Whitehouse.....		Rosanna Davis.....	
Annual Subscribers.		Boyle, for Orphans		10 0 0		Catherine White-	
Mrs. Edwards.....		at Bellury..... (A.)		Mrs. Horton for Girl		house.....	
Mr. Hagar.....		10 0 0		in India named		E. Adams.....	
Mr. Perry.....		Boys' Sunday-school		Elizabeth Horton		Sabbath Schools.....	
Mr. Stevenson.....		2 2 3		3 0 0		11 1 8	
Miss Wilkinson.....		Girls' ditto.....		Mrs. Nock.....		Vestry Class.....	
Mr. Bunting.....		5 19 9		2 0 0		Thank-offering, per	
Rev. G. Nicholson.....		Pupils, 5l. for an		Mrs. Birch.....		Rev. W. Smith.....	
Collection.....		Orphan named		0 10 0		Annual Collections	
15 3 5		Mary Richards.....		0 10 0		72 13 5	
Quarterly Subscribers.		Boxes, Cards, and Sub-		Mr. Stringer.....		Less Expenses.....	
Miss Betts.....		scriptions.		Master W. Wilson.....		68 4 11	
Miss Bunting.....		Miss L. Briggs.....		Mr. E. Robinson.....		Public Meeting.....	
Miss Hensman.....		1 7 2		Miss Hatfield.....		Collection at Snow-	
2 Missionary Boxes		Miss H. Cope.....		0 9 0		hill Church.....	
Sacramental Collec-		0 6 2		Mrs. Pugh.....		11 16 10	
tions for Widow &		Master Davies.....		Collected by—		88 1 8	
Orphan Fund.....		0 5 9		Miss Hartland.....		N.B. 10% of the sum sub-	
20l. 3l. 1d.		Mr. J. Dent.....		0 10 7		scribed by the Sabbath-	
<i>Weedon.</i>		0 2 6		Profits from Tea		schools are for Native Teach-	
8 4 6		Mrs. Hammond.....		Meeting.....		er, Watson Smith. The	
<i>Welford.</i>		1 7 2		Collected after Juve-		Thank-offering of 7l. to be	
22 2 9		Miss Martha Ham-		nile Missionary		applied as follows—4 to	
<i>Wellingborough.</i>		mond.....		Meeting.....		China, and 3l. for Mr. Gill's	
West End Chapel.		1 5 0		2 13 8		use in printing books for	
Miss Harding.....		(A.).....		From Missionary		South Seas.	
Mr. Holden.....		2 0 0		Boxes.....		247 19 11	
Miss Lewis..... (A.)		0 9 11		Less Expenses.....		Less Expenses.....	
Master Palmer.....		0 10 0		51 1 7		2 6 3	
Weekly and Quar-		Miss S. Plows.....		51l. 10s. 0d.		Total.....	
terly Subscrip-		0 8 2		Mayer's Green Chapel.		245 13 8	
tions.....		Mrs. Parish.....		Annual Collections		SUFFOLK.	
Missionary Boxes &		0 12 0		23 0 0		Society in aid of	
Collecting Cards...		Miss A. Parish.....		Missionary Boxes		Missions, per J.	
Collection after Ser-		0 0 1		10 7 6		May, Esq.....	
mon.....		Miss M. Thomas.....		Mrs. Griffiths for		301 9 2	
United Public Col-		0 10 0		Madagascar.....		<i>Wrentham.</i>	
lection.....		Master A. White-		1 0 0		Collected by Master	
10 1 0		house.....		Less Expenses.....		Nocl Lincolne.....	
Less Expenses...		0 2 3		34 7 6		0 13 2	
15 1 0		Master Geo. Wooton		1 0 0		Mr. Lincoln's Mis-	
Special Contributions to-		Public Meeting.....		Less Expenses.....		sionary Box.....	
wards the Madras Educa-		3 0 6		33l. 7s. 6d.		1l. 4s. 4d.	
tional Institution.		Less Expenses...		<i>Wheaton Aston.</i>		SUSSEX.	
Young Ladies at		41 0 0		Rev. T. S. Chalmers		Steyning.	
Miss Renals's		2 0 0		1 1 0		Mrs. Michell's Mis-	
School.....		A poor Widow.....		Collected after Ser-		sionary Box.....	
Other Sums.....		0 6 1		mon.....		1 11 0	
2 10 0		Mrs. H. Higgins.....		13 13 4			
17l. 11s.		A Young Friend.....		Collected by Miss			
<i>Wollaston.</i>		0 7 5		Hitchcox.....			
Mr. J. Ward.....		Master Norman.....		Miss Cooper's Mis-			
25 0 0		0 2 4		sionary Box.....			
		Sarah Tomlinson.....		0 4 11			
		0 6 5		Master T. W. Chal-			
		Abraham and Jacob		mers' do.....			
		Tomlinson.....		Less Expenses.....			
		0 2 5		7l. 15s. 0d.			

£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
WARWICKSHIRE.	Mrs. W. Trowbridge 0 8 9	Sabbath schools for	<i>Malvern.</i>
Birmingham District, per	Master Lush 0 4 8	Madagascar 0 8 5	Public Meeting 5 8 7
W. Beaumont, Esq.	Miss E. Horder 0 4 0	Superintendent of	
<i>Birmingham.</i>	School Box 0 6 0	Schools 0 8 5	
Lady Huntington's Congre-	After Sermons 2 17 0	Sabbath-schools for	<i>Redditch.</i>
gation.	After Children's Ser- 0 3 7	General Purposes 3 10 9	Collections 9 11 7
Rev. John Jones.	67. 10s.	Subscription of Mr.	
Collected for Native	<i>Bradford.</i>	Perkins (Super-	<i>Stourbridge.</i>
Teacher John Jones 10 0 0	Mr. Harris, Treasurer.	intendent) 3 10 9	Rev. J. Richards.
Collected by—	Collections 14 18 4	Two Casks of Nails	
Miss M. A. Hunt 1 15 10	Missionary Box's	by Mr. Perkins,	
Miss Steadman 1 12 2	Thank-offering 2 8 1	valued 6 0 0	
Miss Jones 1 9 0	Sabbath-school Girls' 0 14 0	Collected by—	<i>Girls' and Boys' School</i>
Miss Prime 0 16 0	Box 0 13 0	Martha Amiss 0 14 0	for support of Na-
Mrs. Truman 0 5 0	Ditto Boys' ditto 0 13 0	Parsons 0 11 6	tive Teacher, Alan
Mrs. Walters 0 13 0	Female Working 2 0 0	Mrs. Richard Pearce	Lett 10 0 0
Mrs. Higgins 0 9 0	Meeting for Mrs. 2 0 0	Master and Miss	<i>Missionary Boxes.</i>
Mrs. Walton 0 6 6	Porter's School 2 0 0	Parry 0 15 1	Ann Smith 0 4 6
Missionary Boxes.	Native Boy Robert 3 0 0	Miss Wilkins 0 9 2	Jane Wood 0 8 0
Misses S. and E. C.	Harris, in Banga- 3 0 0	Master B. With-	
Jones 0 15 8	lore School 3 0 0	ford 1 0 0	<i>Annual Subscriptions.</i>
Miss Hunt 0 4 2	Collected by	Jane Airey 0 6 10	Rev. James Richards 1 0 0
Master S. J. Taylor 0 6 0	Mrs. Gear 5 0 0	Joseph Yates 0 1 8	Rev. John Richards 2 2 0
Mrs. Mortimer 0 5 0	Mrs. Harris 3 17 0	Joseph Rainbow 0 2 6	Mr. Rose 1 1 0
Sabbath-school 0 12 0	Mrs. E. Harris 2 2 10	James Hubbard 0 1 0	A Friend 1 0 0
Rev. Thos. Morgan	Miss Green 3 15 6	Jane Tillsley 0 1 10	For Madagascar, by
(A.) 1 1 6	Mr. Ekernum 0 15 2	Mrs. Lee, and Miss 0 9 3	Rev. John Richards 3 0 0
Collections 5 3 8	Less Expenses 40 14 9	Susan Maddison 0 4 0	Public Collections 13 10 10
26 3 6	40t. 7s. 3d.	Master Buckingham 0 2 3	33t. 15s. 4d.
<i>Erdington.</i>	<i>Salisbury.</i>	Mrs. Munn 0 9 1	
Mr. W. Fowler (A.) 1 1 0	Rev. G. Willetts.	Master Jackson 0 3 0	<i>Worcester.</i>
Collected by Miss Maria	Collections 11 6 6	Fanny Warner 0 5 0	Rev. Dr. Redford.
Fowler.	Missionary Boxes.	Master Wilham, and 0 3 8	
Mrs. Fowler 0 10 0	Sunday-school Box,	Charles Griffin 1 10 0	<i>Annual Subscrip-</i>
Dr. & Mrs. Mackay 0 10 0	per Mr. C. Payne 5 4 9	Fractions 0 0 4	tions 3 17
Miss M. Fowler 0 5 0	Mrs. Willetts 0 16 3	Ladies Sewing Society 2 0 0	Mr. Brecknell's List 1 8
Collected by—	Mrs. Creed 0 9 2	Anniversary Sermons 7 9 7	Collections after Ser-
Mrs. Spawforth 0 10 0	Mrs. Payne 0 14 0	36t. 18s. 1d.	mons 2 12 6
Mrs. Turner 0 2 6	Miss Horder 0 2 5	<i>Dudley.</i>	Missionary Boxes 8 18 9
Mrs. Bellamy 0 9 0	Ladies' Subscrip- 6 18 7	Rev. D. K. Shocotham.	Young People's Uni-
Mrs. Taylor 0 4 2	tions, by Mrs. Payne 25t. 12s. 6d.	<i>Annual Subscrip-</i>	ted Missionary So-
Sunday-school 0 3 7	Endless-street.	tions 13 4 9	ciety 0 10 0
Meeting after	Rev. W. H. Aylen, M.A.	Collections after	Mrs. Cox's Native
10 15 3	Infant School 0 8 4	address to Sabbath-	Schools, Trevan-
Less Expenses 0 7 9	The Masters Whereat 0 6 0	schools 4 2 7	core, Mrs. and
10 7 6	Juvenile Meeting 3 5 8	Subscriptions in	Miss Redford 9 2 7
<i>Swindon.</i>	Collection 4 3 11	by Children 16 1 8	Mrs. Pardoe's Mis-
Coventry District, per	Geo. Reynolds 1 1 0	Subscriptions in Fe- 5 0 1	sionary Box, Cum-
Rev. J. Sibree.	John Reynolds 1 1 0	male Bible-class 2 2 1	hampton 0 16 5
<i>Warwick.</i>	Geo. Major 1 0 0	Missionary Boxes 2 2 1	Public Meeting 9 14 4
Rev. J. W. Percy.	Henry Leevess 1 0 0	Collected by R. 0 7 0	For Madagascar 0 7 6
Collections and Sub-	Wm. Pelly 0 10 0	Pickernell, a blind 0 7 0	For Native Teacher,
scriptions 16 6 6	J. Reynolds's Box 0 6 0	man 0 7 0	Richard Evans, by
Less Expenses 2 11 0	Robert Blackford 0 6 5	Collected for Four 12 0 0	T. R. Hill, Esq. 10 0 0
13 15 6	Mary Collyer 0 11 9	Orphan Children, 8 12 0	84t. 7s. 7d.
<i>Stratford-on-Avon.</i>	William Collyer 0 8 0	Mirzapore 12 0 0	
Mrs. Canning, for Na-	Sarah Collyer 0 5 6	Public Meeting 8 12 0	<i>Birdport Chapel.</i>
tive Teacher, at	Other Boxes 0 12 2	Donations.	Collection 4 1 0
Lekatlong 3 0 0	Less Expenses 11 5 9	For Madagascar 18 0 0	J. Bosworth 0 6 2
16 15 6	10t. 14s. 3d.	Friend 0 10 0	Mrs. Smith 0 14 0
WILTSHIRE.	<i>Warmminster, J. Pro-</i>	For Madagascar, 1 0 0	Wm. Rowberry 0 6 5
<i>Bird Bush.</i>	vis, Esq., for the	Mrs. Tandy 1 0 0	T. Jones 0 18 4
Rev. C. Harrison.	Native Teacher,	<i>For China.</i>	S. Bennett 0 16 7
Collected by—	Wilton Provis 10 0 0	James Wood, Esq. 5 0 0	L. Jones 1 10 5
Miss Horder 0 12 6	WORCESTERSHIRE.	John Whitehouse, 5 0 0	Mr. Benson 0 13 1
Miss Gould 0 15 6	Auxiliary Society.	J. Whitehouse, Esq., 10 0 0	Miss Rann 1 2 9
Boxes.	E. Wall, Esq., Treasurer.	Jas. Dawson 10 0 0	E. Bosworth 0 13 2
Rev. C. Harrison 0 6 0	Bromsgrove.	Mrs. Whitehouse, 10 0 0	Children's Box 4 0 8
Mrs. Smith 0 11 6	Rev. J. Parsons.	For Native Teacher, 10 0 0	Fractions 0 0 5
Special Collection 4 9 10	for Madagascar	John Whitehouse	Mrs. Load 0 12 4
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